

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4470. 號七廿月十年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1877.

日一廿月九年丑丁

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORDON, Ludgate Circus. E. C. BATES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry. R. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally.—BLACK & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINSEN & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—SWATOW, QUELOO & CAMPBELL, Amoy. WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., Foochow. HEDDER & CO., Shanghai. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, 5,000,000 Dollars. Reserve Fund, 650,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—H. HOPKINS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

E. R. BELLIOS, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq. Ed. TORN, Esq.
Hon. W. KESWICK. A. McIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 per cent. " "
For 12 months, 4 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

CAPITAL, 2800,000.
RESERVE FUND, 2110,000.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

Local Bills discounted, and Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Intimations.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Underigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of the Net Profit to be reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.
Hongkong, August 1, 1877. nol

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. STOUT has returned, and will be ready to receive Patients on MONDAY, the 24th instant, until further notice, at his Rooms, Ground Floor, Hotel des Univers.

Office hours, 8 to 12 Noon and 2 to 4 p.m.
Hongkong, September 22, 1877.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS begs to inform his Patients and the Public that he intends to visit AMOY and FOOCHOW in September and October, leaving HONGKONG about the 15th of September.

Hongkong, August 6, 1877.

Intimations.

G. FALCONE & CO., WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS, AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

48, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, August 20, 1877. fe20

W. BALL,

CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG, Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.

Hongkong, July 18, 1876.

NOTICE.

A. MILLAR & CO., PLUMBERS, AND GAS FITTERS, Queen's Road East, HONGKONG.

September 16, 1877.

SHIP'S COMPANION AND STEVEDORE.

No. 57, Praya West.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S STORES.

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.
Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

TENDERS are invited for a LEASE of the HONGKONG HOTEL, the present Five-yearly Lease expiring on the 31st August, 1878. SEALED TENDERS to be sent in on or before the 31st March, 1878, to the Secretary of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, who will supply any information required.

By Order of the Directors,
LOUIS HAUSCHILD, Secretary.

Hongkong, September 15, 1877. spl

LOST.

ON the POKFULUM ROAD, near West Point, a GOLD PENCIL CASE.

Anyone bringing it to the Office of this Paper will be suitably Rewarded, if necessary.

Hongkong, October 24, 1877. oos1

IN THE GOODS OF

JAMES SMITH FERRIES, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Claims or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of JAMES SMITH FERRIES, late Master of the S. S. "ZEALANDIA," who died at Sea on Board the said Vessel, on the 8th day of February 1877, and whose Will was duly proved, and Letters of Administration, with the Will annexed, of whose personal Estate were duly granted to JOHN FAIRBAIRN, of No. 27 Queen's Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, by the Supreme Court of Hongkong, in its Probate Jurisdiction, on the 22nd day of September 1877, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their Claims or Demands to the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN at his address aforesaid, or to the Underigned WILLIAM HENRY BREXTON, the Solicitor of the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN, at the Office of the said WILLIAM HENRY BREXTON, 29 Queen's Road, Hongkong, on or before the 15th day of January, 1878.

And notice is hereby given that at the expiration of the last-mentioned day, the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said JAMES SMITH FERRIES amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims of which the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN has then had notice; and that the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person of whose Claim the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN has not had notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated this 3rd day of October, 1877.
WM. H. BREXTON,
Solicitor for the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN. ja16

MANILA.

THE Underigned has This Day OPENED at this Port a BUSINESS, consisting of HORN, SHIP-ORANDLEY, and GENERAL STOREKEEPER, situated on the Mole, facing the Bay.

Fresh Provisions and Water supplied on the shortest notice.

EDWARD VERRILL,
Manila, September 18th, 1877.

HOTEL DE L'EUROPE, MANILA.

On the Mole, near the Harbour-Master's Office, and within Ten Minutes' walk of the Merchants' Office.

TAKES D'HOTEL, BATES, BILMARD, &c.

EDWARD VERRILL, Proprietor.

Manila, September 18th, 1877.

Intimations.

COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS.

THE Underigned, until further notice, offer to REMETAL VESSELS, furnishing all Material and Labor, except METAL AND NAILS, for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per Sheet.

IRON STEAMERS and SAILING VESSELS requiring Three Coats Paint or Tallow; Thirty Cents per Ton Register.

W. B. SPRATT & Co., Proprietors.
Hongkong, October 10, 1877. no10

AFONG,

PHOTOGRAPHER, by appointment, to H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG; and to H. J. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB, HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of assorted sizes. Ex. S. S. Type, Revolving Standard Albums, Russian Leather, and Postage Stamp Albums, Cases and Frames, nice Albums for Cabinet Portraits only, Portraits of the Generals of the present Russo-Turkish War, Eminent British Statesmen, the two Chinese Ambassadors, in Cabinet and Carte de Visite sizes. Coloured Portraits of English Ladies.

Hongkong, August 24, 1877.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Underigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of Twenty per cent (20%) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, August 1, 1877. nol

PIANOS and other Musical Instruments TUNED, REPAIRED, and RE-CONSTRUCTED.

PIANOS ON HIRE, by the Month or Occasionally.

PIANOS FOR SALE, New and Second-Hand, all in perfectly Good Order, Guaranteed.

Special Attention is invited to a new Grand Cottage PIANO, by LUDERS and RÜBNER, Zeit—Just Received from Germany, and specially constructed for this climate to the order of the Underigned.

Orders from any of the Outports in the East, will meet with prompt attention if addressed to—

Care of Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., or Messrs GAUPP & Co.

A. HAHN.
Hongkong, September 7, 1877.

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

A SECOND RETURN of CAPITAL at the Rate of FIVE TAELS per SHARE will be made to Shareholders of record on the 1st October, Payable at the Office of the Liquidators, on the 8th inst.

Warrants will be delivered by the Underigned to Shareholders or their lawful representatives on presentation of Share Certificates for Endorsement.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 8th instant, inclusive.

By Order,
RUSSELL & Co., Liquidators.
Shanghai, October 2, 1877.

DEVOS'S BRILLIANT OIL.

RELIABLE, ECONOMICAL, SAFE!!

DESIRING to benefit by the world-wide reputation of our Oil, certain parties have attempted to imitate our packages. Suits at law have been instituted against the MAKERS and SUPPLIERS of these imitations. Buyers should be careful to see that the words "DEVOS'S BRILLIANT" are stencilled on the case, and the words "DEVOS MFG CO. PATENTS" are stamped on the top of the can.

THE DEVOS MANUFACTURING Co., 80 Beaver and 127 Pearl Streets, NEW YORK, U.S.A.

FOR SALE.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & CO. HAVE FOR SALE, EX-STEAMSHIPS "YORKSHIRE," "MADAGASCAR," "CITY OF TOKIO," &c., &c.

NEW SEASON'S (MAR) BUTTER. The First Shipment of Bush & Co.'s Celebrated Cowbrand DANISH BUTTER.

In Tins of 1 lb. each, 60 Cents per lb.
In Tins of 2 lb. each, 55 Cents per lb.
In Tins of 4 lb. each, 50 Cents per lb.

Fresh supplies of CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S OILMAN'S STORES, and American Family MESS STORES,—As per their JUNE PRICE LIST.

(All Stores sold by L. A. & Co. are of the Very Best Quality.)

Chappell & Co.'s New and Popular MUSIC and SONGS.

Very Superior California BLANKETS, 12/4 and 14/4.

California KNEE BOOTS. Dawson's Best London-made GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

HORSE BLANKETS. Central and Pin-fire CARTRIDGE CASES.

Gun-Wads, PERCUSSION CAPS. BILLIARD TABLE CLOTHS. ROCKETS and BLUE-LIGHTS.

HOTH'S RUSSIAN ROPE and TARED LINES.

FISHING LINES and WHITE LINES, of all descriptions, and Indentation of all Sizes.

INDIA RUBBER and CANVAS DELIVERY and SUCTION HOSE.

Cabin Suspender LAMPS. Cabin CANDLESTICKS.

FENDERS and FIRE IRONS. JAPANESE TOILET SETS.

CARRIAGE LAMPS, and CARRIAGE CANDLES.

WATER FILTERS. Gosnell's HAIR BRUSHES, TOOTH BRUSHES, and NAIL BRUSHES.

A Fine Assortment of De La Rue's STATIONERY, BOOKS.

NOVELS, WORKS OF REFERENCE, SCHOOL BOOKS.

Hongkong, September 15, 1877.

Entertainments.

INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR, ADMIRAL RYDER, COMMODORE WATSON, CAPTAIN COLOMB, AND OFFICERS OF H. M. S. "AUDACIOUS."

THE AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB of the above Ship will give a Performance in the CITY HALL, on

THURSDAY, 1st November, 1877.

The proceeds to be devoted to the above purpose.

"Mrs. Green's Snug Little Business."

"Urgent Private Affairs."

"Area Belle."

To commence at 9 p.m. Tickets may be had and seats secured at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s, where a plan of the house can be seen.

Hongkong, October 20, 1877. no2

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE. THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr F. RAPP in our Firm Ceased from This Day.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
Hongkong, October 1, 1877. nol

NOTICE. M. B. CHARLES DAVID BOTTOMLEY was admitted a PARTNER in our Firm on the 1st July, 1877.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, September 22, 1877.

NOTICE. FROM This Date Mr EDWARD SHEPPARD and Mr M. W. GERIC are authorized to Sign the name of our Firm per Procuration at Foochow, and Mr F. F. KIWELL at Amoy.

RUSSELL & Co.
China, June 1, 1877. del

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I, A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN EYRE, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW. The Steamship "YESSO."

Capt. S. ASHTON, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, October 26, 1877. oc30

FOR COOKTOWN AND SYDNEY. (Taking Cargo at through rates for all Australian and New Zealand Ports.)

The Steamship "OCEAN."

will load as above, and be despatched on or about the 1st of November.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, October 4, 1877.

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE. (Calling off the usual Coast Ports to land Mails and Passengers.)

The Eastern and Australasian Mail Steam Co.'s Str. "BOWEN."

will be despatched as above on or about the 9th November next.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, October 26, 1877.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS. FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship "FLEURS CASTLE," expected here on or about the 29th inst., will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, October 26, 1877.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned has received instructions from the Captain Superintendent of Police, to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY, the 29th October, 1877, at 11 o'clock a.m., at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION,—

RUNDY UNSERVICEABLE and CONDEMNED STORES, comprising: Capes, Great Coats, Caps, Helmets, Blucher Boots, Chinese Shoes and Stockings, Clocks, and Lamps.

A quantity of Crookery-ware. A quantity of Cutlery.

A Miscellaneous Lot of Confiscated Property.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Government Auctioneer.
Hongkong, October 25, 1877. oc29

Shipping.

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY. The 41 British Bark "CROCODA."

Capt. KENNETH, having most of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to ROZARIO & Co.
Hongkong, October 16, 1877.

FOR MANILA. The Spanish Brg "SAN LORENZO."

MANDARAGA, Master, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, October 26, 1877.

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY. The Portuguese Ship "ALVA."

Captain SOUZA, will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to HOP KEE & Co.
Hongkong, October 6, 1877.

FOR LONDON. The 100 41 British Bark "WOODVILLE."

T. E. NELSON, Master, will load here and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, September 26, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK. The 41 American Barkentine "ABIEL ABBOTT."

J. CHASE, Master, will load here for the above Port, and have early despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, October 19, 1877. nol9

FOR NEW YORK. The 41 British Ship "ISLES OF THE SOUTH."

DENNETT, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, October 10, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK. The 41 British Bark "GRANMER."

HASTINGS, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

FOR LONDON. The 41 100 yards splendid British Clipper Ship "SYDENHAM."

A. MILLAR, Commander, will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, September 27, 1877.

FOR LONDON. The 41 British Bark "GEO. CROSHAW."

GEO. INYING, Master, will have early despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, July 28, 1877.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The 3/4 L

Notices to Consignees.

BRITISH BARQUE *ELMSTONE*,
FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, October 19, 1877.

BARQUE *STRATHMORE*, FROM
KURAOHEE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, October 22, 1877.

BRITISH BARQUE *MILBREE*,
FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, October 18, 1877.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.S. S. *AMAZONE*.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *Indus*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before Thursday, the 18th Inst., at 11 a.m., requesting it to be landed here. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Wednesday, the 24th Inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUEY,
Agent.

Hongkong, October 17, 1877.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

CRITERION, American ship, Captain W. Lall.—Stemmen & Co.

WOODVILLE, British barque, Captain Nielsen.—Wm. Fustan & Co.

ALPINGTON, British barque, Captain G. Cunningham.—Wiel & Co.

CITRONUM, British ship, Captain E. Shroobury.—Wiel & Co.

MELURINE, German barque, Captain Th. Pfeiffer.—Melchers & Co.

FERNETOWER, British steamer, Capt. J. H. von Bergen.—Chinese.

NORTHERN STAR, British barque, Capt. J. Wortley.—Wiel & Co.

TRIO, Dutch barque, Capt. T. Westerveld.—Stemmen & Co.

COLORADO, American ship, Captain Ingraham.—Russell & Co.

VESTA, German barque, Captain Dirks.—Melchers & Co.

KANE GARNIE, British barque, Captain James Wilson.—Melchers & Co.

ONWARD, British schooner, Captain Heuer.—Lane, Crawford & Co.

SOPHIE, British barque, Captain Haje.—Meyer & Co.

BROOMHALL, British ship, Captain H. Bate.—Russell & Co.

To Let.

TO LET.

Nos. 4, and 5, PEHOLI TERRACE, ELGIN STREET.

Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, July 30, 1877.

AN OFFICE TO LET.

Apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, September 18, 1877.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 10, Albany Road, lately occupied by the Rev. R. H. Kim, "Bliss Villa," Pok-fu-lum, furnished. House No. 2, Belmont Terrace.

House No. 9 and 11, Queen's Road Central, with spacious Godowns attached, at present occupied by Messrs. BIFFERFIELD & SWIRE.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, October 18, 1877.

TO LET.

TOP FLOOR of the House now occupied by Mr. A. HARRIS, at Wanchai. Apply on the Premises.

Hongkong, September 11, 1877.

TO LET.

Shed Houses and Offices No. 1, Street, lately in the occupation of LAPRAIK & Co.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
10, Gough Street.

Mails.

NOTICE
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUER, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES;
Also,
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND
PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 1st November, 1877, at Noon, the Company's S. S. *ATA*, Commandant HERNANDEZ, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, FREIGHT, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 31st October, 1877. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. DU POUEY,
Agent.

Hongkong, October 23, 1877.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL
and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "*OCEANIC*" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 8th November, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe. Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 7th November. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, October 25, 1877.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)
WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.
CHINA MAIL Office.

INSURANCES.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSO-
CIATION.
CAPITAL—Fully Paid-up.....Tls. 420,000
PERMANENT RESERVE....." 250,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND....." 75,000
Total Capital and accumula-
tions this date.....Tls. 745,000

Directors:
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman,
M. W. BOYD, Esq., O. KERR, Esq.,
M. P. EVANS, Esq., O. LUCAS, Esq.Secretaries:
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai.London Bankers:
Messrs. BERING BROTHERS & Co.Agencies in:
HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and
the Principal Ports in the East.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates.

Subject to a charge of 12 1/2 per cent. for interest on Shareholders' Capital, ALL THE PROFITS OF THE UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, October 1, 1877.

SHEONG ON FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
Directors:
Kwoh Ah-chong, Merchant,
Kwe Yim, Merchant,
Ho Sam, of Hop Yik Chan, Merchant,
Loe Sing, of the Yee On Hong, Merchant,
Lee Sing, of Lai Hing Firm, Merchant,
Cheung Sing Yee, Merchant,
Choy Chan, Merchant.

Manager—HO AMEL.

POLICIES against FIRE granted on BUILDINGS and on GOODS stored therein at CURRENT RATES, subject to DISCOUNT of 20 per cent. on the Premium.

OFFICE, 48, Bankam Strand.

Hongkong, August 23, 1877.

INSURANCES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Batavia and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.
NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.
JAS. B. COUGHTRY,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.
(FIRE AND LIFE.)
CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods in Mats, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurance will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class lives up to \$1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Agents Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Underigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.
MELOHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(LIMITED.)
NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYMPIANT & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.
THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20 per cent. on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL \$3,000,000.

THE Underigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
of
His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20 per cent. allowed.

Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.
THE Underigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of \$10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of \$15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates. A Discount of 20 per cent. allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, January 8, 1875.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF LONDON.
THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Peking, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 14, 1869.

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$0.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Religion and Customs, Natural History, Botany, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a resume in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and interesting Review. It is a sixty-page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lectures on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address *China Review*, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

Trübner's *Oriental Record* contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and its neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *She King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tang-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The editorial department is conducted by Mr. Ohn Ayin, whose experience and competence have already been most fully demonstrated. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guardians and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The proprietors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 8,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obscure in tone—in almost limitless. It is the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigner. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to
GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

Intimations.

Volume Sixth of the
"CHINA REVIEW."
No. I.—Vol. VI.
—OF THE—
"CHINA REVIEW"
CONTAINS—

Chinese Studies and Official Interpretation in the Colony of Hongkong.
Constitutional Law of the Chinese Empire.
The Tang Hou Chi, A Modern Chinese Novel.
A Chinese Primer.
The Law of Inheritance.
Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries:—
Chinese Marriages.
Studies in Words.
The Educational Curriculum of the Chinese.
Restoration of the Old Sounds of the Chinese Language.
Notes on Chinese Grammar.
Russian Sinologists.
Assyria and China.
The Word "Swallow."

Corrigenda.—Chinese Studies and Official Interpretation in the Colony of Hongkong.

China Mail Office,
Hongkong, September 1, 1877.A NEW STOCK OF
NEXT JOBBING TYPES
HAVING BEEN RECEIVED
FROM ENGLAND,
THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO
EXECUTE
BOOK & JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT REASONABLE RATES.
FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES
ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.
BALL PENCILS,
assorted colours.
MENU CARDS,
In Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns.

BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED PATTERNS.
For Sale.

AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN-GOING SHIPS,
LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING BOOKS,
CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS,
EXPORT CARGO REPORTS,
POWERS OF ATTORNEY,
CHARTER PARTIES,
SHIPPING ORDERS,
BILLS OF LADING,
PASSENGER LISTS,
BILLS OF SALE,
LOG BOOKS,
WILLS,
&c., &c., &c.

China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street,
(Back of Club).

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—
Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.
Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office, Loon Hing Street; Chai Heung Low Hotel, Loon Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Tai Street; Mr. Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen Kwai; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Hozam; Kwai Heung Shop, Sin Cheong, Hozam.

Singapore.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun Loong Hong.
Amoy.—Chun Cheong Hong, Mook Kak Street.
Fuchow.—Mr. Yui Ching Cheong, Foo-chow Arsenal; Mr. Lam Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr. Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr. Ho Yue Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr. Ohn Sing Hoi, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr. Kwong Ohn Yook, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.

Ningpo.—Mr. Sung Min Chee, Maritime Customs.
Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.
Chefoo.—Yee Shun Hong.
Japan.—Mr. Leong Chun Tung, Municipal Office, Yokohama.

Spiegel.—Wohang Hong.
Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong Roop Sang Hong.
Penang.—Yee Wing Fong; Argus Office.
Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.
San Francisco.—Kwong Fong Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies; others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express couriers who carry the official despatches and Peking Gazette, to circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

Intimations.

NOTICE
THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of twice weekly as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the *China Mail*. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address
Ma OHN AYIN,
Manager.

China Mail Office,
17th February, 1874.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS BY THE FRANKER PACKET.—
The French Contract Packet *ATA* will be despatched from Hongkong on THURSDAY, the 1st November, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Marseilles; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suva, and Alexandria. This is the best opportunity for forwarding Correspondence to E. Africa, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension.

Letters may also be forwarded to INDIA by this Packet, but can be paid only as far as Ceylon. The postage to Ceylon must be prepaid. Such letters should be marked *Paid to Galle only*; they will go on from Galle as unpaid.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—
Wednesday, 31st Instant.—
5 P.M. Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 1st November.—
7 A.M. Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 A.M. Registry of Letters ceases.

11 A.M. Post Office closes except for Late Letters.

11.10 A.M. Letters (but Letters only) may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until

11.30 A.M., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

Hongkong, October 19, 1877.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet *OCEANIC* will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 8th November, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be closed as follows:—

2 P.M. Registry of Letters ceases.

2.30 P.M. Post-Office closes.

2.30 P.M. Correspondence for Japan, the United States, or Union Countries only may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 12 cents extra postage until

2.50 P.M., when the Mail is finally closed.

Hongkong, October 15, 1877.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGISLATED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BARRELS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.
Half hour, ... 10 cts. | Hour, ... 20 cts.
Three hours, ... 50 cts. | Six hours, ... 70 cts.
Day (from 6 to 6), ... One Dollar.

Licensed Bearers (each).
Hour, ... 10 cts.
Half day, ... 35 cts.
Day, ... 50 cts.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.

BOATS.
1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 tons, per Day, ... \$8.00
1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 tons, per Load, ... 2.00
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 tons, per Day, ... 2.50
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 tons, per Load, ... 1.75
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 800 tons, per Day, ... 1.50
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 800 tons, per Load, ... 1.00
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 800 tons, Half Day, ... 50

Sampans.
or Pullaway Boats, per Day, ... \$1.00
One Hour, ... 50
Half an Hour, ... 25

After 6 P.M., ... 10 cts extra.

INSTRUCTIONS.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHINESE MAIL.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters; and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Bora and other places where Chinese frequent. When the list of Agents is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

OHUN AYIN,
Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised July 2nd, 1877.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, Brazil, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Japan, Egypt, Labuan, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group, British North America, Africa (except French, &c., Colonies), and Central America.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route.—
Letters, 12 cents per ½ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only.—
Letters, 16 cents per ½ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands.—
Via San Francisco, or via Hongkong, Brindisi, or via Suez.

Letters, 22 26
Registration, 12 12
Newspapers, 4 6
Books & Patterns, 8 10

Aspinwall, Panama.—
Letters, 18 34 38
Registration, None. None. None.
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 8 10

Canada, Vancouver, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.—
Letters, 12 16 20
Registration, 8 12 12
Newspapers, 2 4 6
Books & Patterns, 4 6 8

Bahamas, Danish W. Indies, Hayti.—
Letters, 14 34 38
Registration, None. None. None.
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 8 10

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru.—
Letters, 30 46 50
Registration, 6 6 8
Books & Patterns, 14 10 12

Hawaiian Kingdom.—
Letters, 16 18 20
Registration, None. None. None.
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 8 10

W. Indies, (except as above) Buenos Ayres, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Grey Town, La Guayra, Monte Video, New Granada, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Venezuela.—
Letters, 26 34 38
Registration, 6 6 8
Books & Patterns, 14 10 12

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji (s.s.), Mozambique (s.s.), Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12; Registration, 12; Newspapers, 8; Books and Patterns, 4.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Letters, Newspapers, Books & Patterns, Per 1/2 oz.

2 8 2 2

4 8 2 2

8 8 2 4

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction,.....

Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship,.....

Between the above by Contract Mail,.....

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unstitched.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched, or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page, or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertaining thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, &c., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 8. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction; book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth.

Exceptions.—No packet for Algeria, Morocco, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet,

must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal and its possessions, and Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of elder down, raw or thread silk, woolen or goats' hair thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or bismuth, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office, is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post, and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as at fault for the Post, viz: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curries, combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in no secure manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone; viz: the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verde Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies. Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French Packet, to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

There will be communication with Australia via Batavia and Port Darwin, as follows:—

Leave Hongkong by

French Packet, Sept. 15, Nov. 20.

Leave Batavia, Oct. 1, Dec. 15.

Due at Port Darwin, Oct. 12, Dec. 24.

1878.

Sydney, Oct. 31, Jan. 12.

Melbourne, Nov. 6, Jan. 18.

Adelaide, Nov. 12, Jan. 24.

For the present the correspondence can only be paid to Batavia, from which place it may possibly be forwarded without further charge.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Berne provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognized rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities in either Colony."

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail-Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not apprentices or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-guinea letters to the United Kingdom via Marseilles by French Packet, or via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

* But not Warrant Officers, viz: Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

Communication with Batavia.

The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Packets for Batavia wait at Singapore for the Packet from China and run fortnightly.

It follows that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities:—

In the S.W. Monsoon.

The English Mail.

The French Mail.

In the N.E. Monsoon.

A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail.

The French Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-sending, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets, which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to demand change, nor are they authorized to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed, but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission.

By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article

of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.
Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, in China and Japan, there is no such thing as Parcel Post. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable articles through the Parcel Post. Curious, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

FARTHER.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

During the N.E. Monsoon, the Charterers and Agents of sailing ships for Manila, Saigon, Bangkok and Singapore are requested to give notice to this Office of the departures of such ships.

No correspondence will be forwarded by sailing vessel but such as is specially so directed.

Correspondence for New Zealand may be forwarded via Torres Straits when specially directed for that route, otherwise it will be sent by way of Galle.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order* is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications 48 hours before the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departure of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—
Orders on the United Kingdom.
Up to £20.....18 cents.
" 25.....36 "

" 30.....54 "

" 40.....72 "

" 50.....90 "

Local Money Orders.
Up to £25.....15 cents.
" 50.....30 "

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

+ Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent premium in all cases.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence.

Oct. 26, 1877.

Letters, Papers, Books & Patterns, Per 1/2 oz.

2 8 2 2

4 8 2 2

8 8 2 4

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction,.....

Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship,.....

Between the above by Contract Mail,.....

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unstitched.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched, or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page, or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h*, near the Kowloon shore *k*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *e*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.				Section.			
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.				5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.			
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.				6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.			
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.				7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.			
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.				8. From Pier to East Point.			
Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers							
Adria	h	Steward	Brit. str.	781	Oct. 26	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Bombay, &c.
Bombay	h	Steward	Brit. str.	740	Oct. 24	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama
Camoes	h	Steward	Brit. str.	95	Oct. 24	P. & O. S. N. Co.	London, &c.
Daualion	h	Steward	Brit. str.	1639	Oct. 27	Butterfield & Swire	To-day
Fame	h	Steward	Brit. str.	117	Oct. 27	H. K. & W. P. Co. Dock Co.	Tug Plying
Fernow	h	Steward	Brit. str.	700	Oct. 7	Chinese	Sand's Ship
H. O. Orsted	h	Steward	Dan. str.	337	Oct. 25	G. N. Tel. Co.	
Maolan	h	Steward	Span. str.	410	Oct. 26	A. McG. Heaton	
Mariveles	h	Steward	Span. str.	359	Oct. 18	Remedios & Co.	
Nelson	h	Steward	Brit. str.	997	Oct. 25	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Ocean	h	Steward	Brit. str.	971	Oct. 21	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Pacific	h	Steward	Ger. str.	643	Oct. 19	Wm. Pustau & Co.	
Pernambuco	h	Steward	Brit. str.	48	Sept. 19	Insurance Company	
Sea Gull	h	Steward	Brit. str.	384	June 4	G. McG. Heaton	
W. Coras de Vries	h	Steward	Brit. str.	559	Oct. 26	Douglas Laprak & Co.	
Yesso	h	Steward	Brit. str.	684	Oct. 26	Remedios & Co.	
Zamboanga	h	Steward	Span. str.	684	Oct. 26	Remedios & Co.	
Sailing Vessels							
Abercrombie	h	Steward	Brit. sh.	1087	Oct. 12	Adamson, Bell & Co.	New York
Abel Abbot	h	Steward	Am. Sm. sh.	590	Sept. 24	Russell & Co.	Sydney & Melbourne
Applington	h	Steward	Brit. sh.	326	Sept. 6	Wielor & Co.	
Alva	h	Steward	Brit. sh.	681	Aug. 30	Hop Kee & Co.	
Angara	h	Steward	Ger. sh.	418	Oct. 21	Carlowitz & Co.	
Angara	h	Steward	Ger. sh.	368	Oct. 21	Carlowitz & Co.	
Baravia	h	Steward	Ger. sh.	368	Oct. 11	Siemssen & Co.	
Bertha	h	Steward	Ger. sh.	442	Oct. 13	Wielor & Co.	
Briabane	h	Steward	Brit. sh.	394	Oct. 13	Russell & Co.	
Broomhall	h	Steward	Brit. sh.	1379	Oct. 22	Yuen Fat Hong	
Bua Cso	h	Steward	Slam. sh.	338	Oct. 22	Yuen Fat Hong	
Chamron Kamrye	h	Steward	Slam. sh.	480	Sept. 4	Chinese	
Charter Oak	h	Steward	Amer. sh.	983	Oct. 24	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Cheng Hoon	h	Steward	Slam. sh.	628	Oct. 4	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	
Chinaman	h	Steward	Brit. sh.	200	April 30	Chinese	
Chocola	h	Steward	Brit. sh.	667	Sept. 21	Douglas Laprak & Co.	New York
Chilumum	h	Steward	Brit. sh.	243	Oct. 6	Rosario & Co.	Melbourne & Sydney
Colorado	h	Steward	Amer. sh.	1075	Oct. 15	Russell & Co.	
Constance	h	Steward	Span. sh.	234	Oct. 11	Siemssen & Co.	
Corinne	h	Steward	Amer. sh.	150	Sept. 25	Insurance Co.	
Corinne	h	Steward	Port. sh.	305	Sept. 19	Remedios & Co.	
Criticism	h	Steward	Amer. sh.	1546	Sept. 1	Siemssen & Co.	
Darra	h	Steward	Brit. sh.	999	Sept. 14	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Dauphin	h	Steward	Foh. sh.	337	Oct. 15	Siemssen & Co.	
Deutschland	h	Steward	Ger. sh.	289	Oct. 13	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	
Elizabeth Nicholson	h	Steward	Brit. sh.	904	Oct. 24	Russell & Co.	
Elmstone	h	Steward	Brit. sh.	698	Oct. 19	Douglas Laprak & Co.	
Evening Star	h	Steward	Brit. sh.	371	Oct. 19	Bornes Company, Limited	
Fabius	h	Steward	Slam. sh.	836	Oct. 28	Chinese	
Galates	h	Steward	Ger. sh.	1286	July 30	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	
Garmouth	h	Steward	Brit. sh.	189	Oct. 6	Meyer & Co.	
Gonerville	h	Steward	Foh. sh.	639	Oct. 21	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	
Geo. Croshaw	h	Steward	Brit. sh.	683	July 1	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	
Graham	h	Steward	Brit. sh.	688	July 1	Russell & Co.	
Green Van Grinster	h	Steward	Amer. sh.	1878	Aug. 10	Eduard Schellhaus & Co.	
H. S. Sandford	h	Steward	Brit. sh.	1185	Aug. 12	Russell & Co.	
Harriet N. Gaudin	h	Steward	Brit. sh.	1508	July 27	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Harkness	h	Steward	Amer. sh.	872	Oct. 18	Siemssen & Co.	
Hesperia	h	Steward	Amer. sh.	1200	Oct. 18	Melchers & Co.	
Hopeful	h	Steward	Amer. sh.	216	Oct. 21	Captain	
Idea of the South	h	Steward	Brit. sh.	820	July 8	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	
Jacobine	h	Steward	Ger. sh.	417	Aug. 21	Siemssen & Co.	
Johanne	h	Steward	Ger. sh.	528	Oct. 3	Wm. Pustau & Co.	
Kate Carnie	h	Steward	Brit. sh.	549	Oct. 20	Melchers & Co.	
Kenton	h	Steward	Brit. sh.	667	Oct. 24	Chinese	
Loliter	h	Steward	Amer. sh.	45	Aug. 12	Insurance Co.	
Lord Macaulay	h	Steward	Brit. sh.	847	July 1	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	
Lord of the Isles	h	Steward	Brit. sh.	317	Oct. 19	Meyer & Co.	
Lucky	h	Steward	Brit. sh.	422	Oct. 21	Chinese	
Luca	h	Steward	Slam. sh.	432	Sept. 4	Tak Mee	
Mangerton	h	Steward	Brit. sh.	330	Sept. 19	Adamson, Bell & Co.	
Marco Polo	h	Steward	Ger. sh.	358	Oct. 12	Wielor & Co.	
Marie	h	Steward	Foh. sh.	873	Oct. 21	Carlowitz & Co.	
Marie	h	Steward	Ger. sh.	465	Sept. 26	Wm. Pustau & Co.	
Marie Charlotte	h	Steward	Foh. sh.	370	Oct. 23	Carlowitz & Co.	
Melbrook	h	Steward	Brit. sh.	870	Oct. 15	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	
Melusine	h	Steward	Ger. sh.	937	Sept. 29	Melchers & Co.	
Memnon	h	Steward	Amer. sh.	849	Oct. 18	Meyer & Co.	
Meteor	h	Steward	Ger. sh.	698	Sept. 12	Melchers & Co.	
Northern Star	h	Steward	Brit. sh.	327	Oct. 13	Wielor & Co.	
Nuevo Constante	h	Steward	Span. sh.	217	Oct. 20	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	
Onida	h	Steward	Brit. sh.	2394	Oct. 22	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	
Onward	h	Steward	Brit. sh.	210	Oct. 22	Lano, Crawford & Co.	
Palestine	h	Steward	Brit. sh.	698	Oct. 21	Captain	
Peri	h	Steward	Ger. sh.	276	Oct. 21	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	
Phillip Fitzpatrick	h	Steward	Amer. sh.	638	Oct. 19	Siemssen & Co.	
Piccola	h	Steward	Slam. sh.	445	Oct. 12	Carlowitz & Co.	
Princess Seraphi	h	Steward	Slam. sh.	476	Sept. 25	Chinese	
Prosperity	h	Steward	Slam. sh.	500	Oct. 21	Chinese	
Queen of England	h	Steward	Brit. sh.	599	Oct. 20	Wm. Pustau & Co.	
Rhuddian Castle	h	Steward	Span. sh.	220	Oct. 12	Remedios & Co.	
San Lorenzo	h	Steward	Slam. sh.	539	Oct. 24	Tak Mee	
Slamese Crown	h	Steward	Brit. sh.	715	Oct. 21	Meyer & Co.	
Sophia	h	Steward	Foh. sh.	289	Oct. 14	Carlowitz & Co.	
St. Joseph	h	Steward	Brit. sh.	992	Oct. 22	Meyer & Co.	
Starlight	h	Steward	Brit. sh.	239	Sept. 11	Chinese	
Starlight	h	Steward	Brit. sh.	500	Oct. 22	Douglas Laprak & Co.	
Sunbeam	h	Steward	Amer. sh.	1090	Sept. 5	Russell & Co.	
Sydenham	h	Steward	Brit. sh.	1088	July 11	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	
Tartar	h	Steward	Ger. sh.	256	Oct. 24	Melchers & Co.	
The Murray	h	Steward	Brit. sh.	908	Oct. 6	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Theresa Behn	h	Steward	Ger. sh.	466	Sept. 4	Siemssen & Co.	
Thomas A. Goddard	h	Steward	Amer. sh.	682	Oct. 28	Order	
Three Brothers	h	Steward	Brit. sh.	367	Oct. 21	Chinese	
Trilo	h	Steward	Dut. sh.	268	Oct. 18	Siemssen & Co.	
Undine	h	Steward	Brit. sh.	796	Oct. 18	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Vesta	h	Steward	Ger. sh.	802	Oct. 19	Melchers & Co.	
W. E. Gladstone	h	Steward	Brit. sh.	584	Oct. 2	Wm. Pustau & Co.	
Woodville	h	Steward	Brit. sh.	714	Sept. 8	Nielsen	
WHAMPOA							
India	h	Kaldahl	Norw. sh.	786	Oct. 16	Chinese	
CANTON							
Ningpo	h	Cass	Brit. str.	761	Oct. 26	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Audacious	7	British	iron-clad (flag-ship)	6034	14	800	Oct. 9	P. H. Colomb
Meander	6	British	military hospital	2891	4	60	Sept. 19	Needham
Mothership	6	British	gunboat	450	4	60	Sept. 19	Needham
Victor Emanuel	6	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	14	380	Oct. 8	Commodore Watson
Vigilant	7	British	despatch vessel	586	2	280	Oct. 8	H. C. D. Ryder

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

October 25, 1877.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

for Shanghai

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

for Colonies

MEN-OF-WAR.

H. B. M. gunboat

H. B. M. gunboat

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

October 18, 1877.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

for London, &c.

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

for London, &c.

Slips left port, or arrived at Hongkong.

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, October 27, 1877.

At 1115 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.			Paired. Highest. Lowest.		Chinese Names.	
Bacon, English, . . . lb.	450	400			米路烟猪肉	
" Ame. Sugar cured, . . .	300	250			花旗烟猪肉	
" Foochow, new, . . .	250	200			福州烟猪肉	
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, . . . cy.	160	150			尾龍扒	
" Beef Corned, . . . catty	140	130			鹹牛肉	
" Roast, . . .	150	140			燒牛肉	
" Soup, . . .	100	90			湯肉	
" Steak, . . .	150	140			牛肉	
Bullocks' Brains, . . . per set	60	50			牛腦	
" Tongue, fresh, each	275	260			牛腦	
" " corned, . . .	320	300			鹹牛腦	
" Head, . . .	500	400			牛頭	
" Heart, . . .	140	120			牛心	
" Hump, Salt, . . .	110	100			牛肩	
" Feet, . . .	50	40			牛脚	
" Kidneys, . . .	60	50			牛腰	
" Tail, . . .	100	90			牛尾	
" Liver, . . . catty	80	60			牛肝	
" Tripe (undressed), catty	50	40			牛肚	
Calves' Head and Feet, set	500	400			牛仔頭脚	
Hams, American, . . . lb.	300	280			花旗火腿	
" Chinese, . . .	180	170			金華火腿	
" English, . . .	360	340			來路火腿	
Mutton Chop, . . .	180	160			羊牌骨	
" Leg, . . .	180	160			羊腿	
" Shoulder, . . .	140	120			羊手	
" Liver, . . .	140	120			羊肝	
Pigs' Chittlings, . . . catty	60	50			猪脚	
" Feet, . . .	100	90			猪脚	
" Fry, . . .	110	100			猪頭	
" Head, . . .	90	80			猪心	
" Heart, . . . each	50	40			猪腰	
" Kidneys, . . .	70	60			猪肝	
" Liver, . . . lb.	100	80			猪牌骨	
Pork, Chop, . . . catty	140	130			鹹猪肉	
" Corned, . . .	180	130			猪脚	
" Leg, . . .	140	130			猪油	
" Fat or Lard, . . .	110	100			羊頭	
Sheep's Head, and Feet, set	450	340			羊頭	
" Heart, . . . each	50	40			羊心	
" Kidneys, . . .	80	70			猪仔	
Sucking Pigs, . . .	1750	1000			牛核	
Sweet Bread, . . . catty	130	120			牛仔肉	
Veal, . . . catty	140	120				
Fowl.					生口	
Capon, . . . catty	200	180			雞	
Ducks, . . . catty	120	110			鴨	
Eggs, Hen, . . . doz.	100	—			鴨蛋	
" Duck, . . .	100	—			鴨蛋	
" Salt, . . .	100	—			鹹蛋	
Fowls, . . . catty	160	150			雞	
Geese, . . .	140	120			鴨	
Partridges, . . . each	320	300			鴨	
Pheasants, Canton, live pair	\$1.50	—			山雞	
" Shanghai, . . .	900	800			上海山雞	
Pigeons, . . . each	140	130			白鴿	
Rabbits, . . .	700	600			家兔	
Rice Birds, . . . doz.	150	—			禾沙雀	
Snipes, . . . each	110	100			沙追	
Teal, . . .	200	180			水鴨	
Turkeys, Cook, . . . catty	500	450			火雞	
" Hen, . . .	400	380			火雞	
Fish.					海鮮	
Bombay Ducks, new per hundred	300	200			肚	
Bream, . . . catty	80	70			魚	
Outfish, . . .	100	90			魚	
Codfish, Salt, . . . lb.	160	150			魚	
Crabs, . . . catty	240	80			蟹	
Cuttle Fish, . . .	100	90			魚	
Dace, . . .	60	50			魚	
Dog Fish, . . .	70	60			魚	
Dory, . . .	100	—			跌	
Eels, Conger, . . .	100	90			巴	
" White, . . .	180	160			海	
" Silver, . . .	120	100			白	
File Fish, . . .	70	60			牙	
Fresh Fish, Large, . . .	120	110			刺	
" Small, . . .	70	60			大	
Frogs, . . .	100	90			鮮	
Garoupa, . . .	120	110			田	
" Large, . . .	180	160			石	
Gudgeon, . . .	80	—			斑	
Herrings, fresh, . . .	60	50			龍	
" smoked, . . . box	\$1.00	—			白	
King Crab, . . . each	400	300			黃	
Labrus, . . . catty	100	90			煙	
Lays Fish, . . .	110	100			蝦	
Lobsters, . . .	120	110			生	
Mango Fish, . . .	180	130			魚	
Mullet, . . .	110	100			龍	
Parrot Fish, . . .	140	120			蝦	
Perch, . . .	80	70			馬	
Pike, . . .	180	170			鱈	
Pomfret, . . .	180	160			魚	
" Black, . . .	120	100			鱈	
Pravna, . . .	200	—			白	
Sep, . . .	80	70			黑	

Intimations.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.
RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, a pleasant tonic and refreshing adjunct to the Toilet and Bath, a reviving scent and a powerful disinfectant. For warm climates it is invaluable.
RIMMEL'S OLEBRATED LAVEN-


DER WATER.
RIMMEL'S TREBLE DISTILLED
EAU DE COLOGNE.
RIMMEL'S MUCH IMPROVED FLO-
RIDA WATER.
RIMMEL'S JOCKEY CLUB, and others

RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE AND Glycerine gives the hair a beautiful gloss without greasing it; nourishes the roots and imparts an agreeable coolness to the

head.
RIMMEL'S PURE WHITE GLYCE-
RINE SOAP, BROWN WINDSOR
HONEY, ALMOND, LETTUCE, COAL
TAR, and other SOAPS in bars or cakes.
RIMMEL'S VELVETINE, VIOLET
RICE, ROSE-LEAF and other TOILET
POWDERS, in boxes and packets.
RIMMEL'S AQUADENTINE cleanses
whitens, and preserves the Teeth, refreshes
the mouth, and sweetens the Breath.
RIMMEL'S PHOTOCHROME, for im-
parting to the Hair or Beard a perfect
natural and permanent shade.

N.B.—All Rimmel's Preparations will bear henceforth the annexed Trade Mark.

E. RIMMEL, Perfumer by appointment
H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, &c.
 Strand, London.

TRADE MARK

 REGISTERED

Protected by Royal Letters Patten,
Dated October 11th, 1869.

PATRONAGE
BRIGHT

PHOSPHODYNE

(OZONE; OXYGEN)

The New Curative Agent, and only reliable Remedy for Nervous and Liver Complaints.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced the most eminent members of the Medical profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood, and for developing all the powers of the system.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocuous in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and as a specific, surpassing all known therapeutic agents of the present day, the speedy and permanent cure of Nephritis.

Prostration, Liver Complaints, Palpitation of Heart, Dizziness, Noises in the Head and
Loss of Energy and Appetite, Hypochondria,
Female Complaints, General Debility, Indigestion, Flatulence, Incapacity for Study or
neat, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Shortness

Breath, Trembling of the hands and limbs,
Impaired Nutrition, Mental and Physical Depres-
sion, Consumption (in its first stages only), Timid-
ity, Eruptions of the Skin, Impaired Sight,
Memory, Nervous Fancies, Impoverished Blood,
Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature
Decline, and all morbid conditions of the sys-

Decay, and all morbid conditions arising from whatever cause. The action of Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful and flesh generating agent known; therefore a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired

broken-down constitutions. It quickly imparts the functions of assimilation to such a degree that where for years an emaciated, anorectic, and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity, firmness, and the whole system return to its normal state.

of robust health. The Phosphorylase acts directly upon the organisation; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting or depressing the individual as to the

It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach and intestines, with a harmony, vigour and mildness unparalleled in medicine.

ed, and exerts an important influence on the spinal marrow and nervous system, nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the muscular system which renders the mind full, brilliant, and energetic, entirely over-

that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition, which many persons experience in all their actions.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodol, frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of

power, with a leaning or vigour and com-
which the patient has long been unaccu-
1851. Digestion is improved; the appetite in-
1853. wonderfully; the bowels become regular
1867. eyes brighter; the skin clear and health-
1872. the hair acquires strength, showing the
taper of the action of the Phosphodyne

1876. Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a degree of activity in the previously debilitated nervous system; its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and to perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from

Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred
 toms which this distressing disease assum
 rest assured of an effectual and even speedy
 the judicious use of this most invaluable

DR. BRIGHT'S- PHOSPHODY.

is sold only in Cases at 10s. 6d.
Chemists and Patent Medicine V
throughout the Globe.
Full Directions for Use, in the E
French, German, Italian and Duto
accompany each Case.

CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphody led to several imitations under similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe the name of the English Chemist.

each case bears the English Govt.
Stamp, with the words Dr. Bright's
phodysne engraved thereon, and the
same words are also blown in the bo
Agents for—
Hongkong, Messrs WATSON & Co.

Shanghai, " WATSON, OLIVER
Export Agents,
Lane, NORTON, WATNEY &
107, Southwark Street
London, S.E.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR AMOY.

The Steamship

"MACTAN"

will be despatched as above

on MONDAY, the 29th inst.,

at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

J. Y. V. SHAW.

Hongkong, October 27, 1877. cc29

STEAM TO

SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S.S.

"ADRIA"

will leave for the above places

at Noon on SATURDAY, the

3rd Proximo.

ADAM LIND,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, October 27, 1877. no8



STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,

Aden, Suva, Malta, Brindisi,

Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean

Ports, Southampton,

and London,

Also,

Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM

NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship

NIZAM, Captain BARLOW, will leave

this on THURSDAY, the 8th November,

at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to

A. LIND, Superintendent.

Hongkong, October 27, 1877. no8

INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

AN AMATEUR CONCERT,

in Aid of the above Fund,

will be given in St. Andrew's Hall,

(CITY HALL),

ON

SATURDAY,

8th November, 1877.

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

1. Overture, for two Pianos, "Athalie"

(Mendelssohn), Mrs. Hall, Dr. Clouth,

Mr. Kennell and Mr. Sangster.

2. Chorus, "Irish Melody," (Arranged by

O. Jos. Brambach), Members of the German Liedertafel.

3. Solo, "Pregiera alla Madonna" (A.

Tessari), Mrs. Robinson.

(With Orchestral accompaniment: Violin,

Violoncello, Harmonium and Piano.)

4. Solo, (Violoncello), "Variations" (Men-

delssohn), Mr. W. Von Buber.

5. Pianoforte Solo, "Waldscenen" (R.

Schumann), Mr. Kennell.

6. Chorus, "Der Jäger Abschied" (Men-

delssohn), Members of the German Liedertafel.

PART II.

7. Overture, for two Pianos, "Son and

Stranger" (Mendelssohn), Mrs. Hall, Dr. Clouth,

Mr. Kennell and Mr. Sangster.

8. Solo, "Cavatina from L'Assedio di

Sela" (E. Pavesi), Mrs. Robinson.

9. Concerto in G Minor, Opus 64, (R.

Schumann), Mr. Kennell and Dr. Clouth.

10. Quartette (Vocal), Members of the German Liedertafel.

11. Solo, (Baritone), Wanderlied (Schu-

mann), Mr. Hirt.

12. Chorus, "In der Heimath" (Carl Wil-

helm), Members of the German Liedertafel.

Tickets 25 each, to be had at Messrs

LAMB, CHAYFORD & Co., (where a Plan of

the Hall may be seen) on and after TUES-

DAY, the 30th October.

Doors Open at 8.30 p.m., to Commence

at 9 p.m.

Hongkong, October 27, 1877. no4

FOR SALE.

ON BOARD the British Ship "BROOM-

HALL," TWO AUSTRALIAN COWS

and CALVES.

Apply to

The CAPTAIN on Board.

Hongkong, October 27, 1877. no8

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 26, Mactan, Spanish steamer, 410.

A. Engrisa, Manila Oct. 23, General—A.

MACO, Batavia.

Oct. 27, A. B. Vidal, German barque,

832, L. Schreiber, Newchwang Oct. 17,

Beane.—WILKES & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 26, Canton, for Haiphong.

27, Normanby, for Australian Ports.

27, Nuevo Constante, for Manila.

27, Pernambuco, for Saigon.

27, Deuallion, for London, &c.

27, Venus, for Macao.

OLBARED.

Bertha, for Hamburg.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per Deuallion, for London, Mr. H. John-

ston, and 109 Chinese for Singapore.

Per Normanby, for Australian Ports, 8

Europeans, and 10 Chinese.

Per Canton, for Haiphong, 6 Chinese.

Per Pernambuco, for Saigon, 1 European

and 100 Chinese.

Per Venus, for Macao, 4 Europeans.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Spanish steamer Mactan reports:

Strong N.E. monsoon with heavy sea.

The German barque A. B. Vidal reports:

First 3 days of the passage fresh Southerly

wind, then strong N.W. wind to Breaker

Point, from thence to port light Northerly

wind.

CARGO.

Per S. S. City of Peking, sailed 24th 1877.—For Yokohama, 3,210 bags Sugar, 200 bags Flour, 866 pkgs. Iron, 63 pkgs. Hides, 300 pkgs. Gin, 155 pkgs. Gunnies, and 318 pkgs. Merchandise; for San Francisco, 82,738 bags Rice, 188 bags Beans, 5,294 bags Sugar, 213 bags Pepper, 188 bags Tapioca, 1,904 pkgs. Tea, 4,486 pkgs. Merchandise, 6 pkgs. Crude Opium, 37 boxes Prepared Opium, 1,000 flasks Quick-silver, and 678 Empty Flasks; for Victoria, B.C., 2 pkgs. Crude Opium, and 6 pkgs. Merchandise; for Honolulu, 80 pkgs. Silks; for Manzanillo, 2 pkgs. Silks, 8 pkgs. Tea, and 1 pkg. Merchandise; for Panama, 175 pkgs. Merchandise, 25 pkgs. Tea, 6 pkgs. Silks, and 4 pkgs. Crude Opium; for Calicut, 33 pkgs. Merchandise, 15 pkgs. Silks, and 32 pkgs. Crude Opium; for Havana, 38 pkgs. Merchandise; for New York, 284 bales Raw silk, 1,167 pkgs. Tea, 152 pkgs. Merchandise, and 8 pkgs. Silk Goods; for Chicago, 2,408 pkgs. Tea; for Boston, 60 pkgs. Tea.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For AMOY.—

Per MACTAN, at 11.30 a.m., on Mon-

day, the 29th inst.

For MANILA.—

Per Barque SOPHIA, at 2.30 p.m., on

Monday, the 29th inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOSHOW.—

Per YESSO, at 6 p.m., on Monday, the

29th inst.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, BOM-

BAY, AND INDIA.—

Per ADRIA, at 11.30 a.m., on Saturday,

the 3rd November.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKER.—

The English Contract Packet NIZAM

will be despatched with the Mails for

Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the

8th November.

The following will be the hours of closing

the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 7th November.—

5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.

6 p.m., Post Office closes except the Night

Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 8th November.—

7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale

of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and

Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late

Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted with

LATE FEE of 18 cents extra

Postage till

11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes

entirely.

11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only,

addressed to the United Kingdom

Via Brindisi, or to Singapore, may

be posted on board the Packet with

Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage,

till

11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally

closed.

Hongkong, October 27, 1877. no8

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right

Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Rev. E.

Davies, Acting Colonial Chaplain. At

11 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson,

Acting Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m.,

Morning Prayer, &c.

UNION CHURCH.—Minister, Rev. James

Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m.

Afternoon, 6 p.m.

ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev.

J. Henderson. Service at 6 p.m., every

Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer

and Communion on the First Sunday in

each month at 11 a.m.

ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev.

A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam

Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morn-

ing Prayer:—Liturgy, Ante-Communion,

and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3

p.m. Preaching, at 8.30 p.m. Holy

Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in

the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke,

every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in

the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House,

West Point.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Auction.

11 a.m.—Sale of Sundries, at the Central

Police Station.

Shipping.

Noon.—Mactan leaves for Amoy.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, October 30:—

Daylight.—Yesso leaves for Coast Ports.

THURSDAY, November 1:—

10 a.m.—French Mail leaves for Ports of

Call and Europe.

9 p.m.—Dramatic Performance at the

City Hall.

Ocean leaves for Cooktown, &c., on or

about this date.

Adria leaves for Bombay on or about

this date.

FRIDAY, November 2:—

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs.

Lamb, Crawford & Co.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Scotland Lodge.

SATURDAY, November 3:—

Noon.—Adria leaves for Singapore, &c.

9 p.m.—Amateur Concert at the City Hall.

THURSDAY, November 8:—

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports

of Call and Europe.

8 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s

Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San

Francisco.

FRIDAY, November 9:—

Daylight leaves for Singapore, &c., on or

about this date.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS

OF

DRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY REQUIS-

ITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,

AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT

MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS

OF

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,

Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla

Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and

continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced

at 7.40 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCT. 27, 1877.

A PROCLAMATION in Chinese, issued by

instructions of His Excellency, the

Governor, was posted over the Colony

yesterday, announcing the establishment

of a Chinese Agency in Bonham Strand

for the sale of stamps used on mercantile

and legal documents. The proclamation

recites that the stamping of such docu-

ments being necessary, "the Governor,

to further the convenience of native

merchants, has been pleased, after con-

sultation with several respectable mem-

bers of the Chinese community, to sanc-

tion the establishment of an Agency for

the sale of stamps among the hong and

shops in Sheung Wan. The Agency is

situated at No. 73 Bonham Strand,

Sheung Wan, the agent being Chea Ka.

Adhesive and embossed stamps are both

sold there, and the prices are the same

as those charged at the Head Office.

If the Agent should not happen to have

the particular kind of stamps required,

he will obtain them for purchasers; and

if Chinese prefer to go to the Head Office

to obtain their stamps they are at liberty

to do so. Printed schedules of the Tariff

of Stamp Duties can be had both at the

Head Office and the Agency on applica-

tion. His Excellency is desirous that

the Chinese may avail themselves of the

facilities thus afforded for the purchase

of stamps, and observe the law, so that

any measure for its strict enforcement

may be unnecessary." We believe that

although this proclamation is dated the

24th instant the sale of the stamps has

been carried on at the Chinese shop in

question for some months past. The

scheme was, if our information be correct,

proposed during the administration of Sir

Arthur Kennedy, and applied shortly

after the arrival of our present Governor.

On first thoughts, the scheme may

appear somewhat objectionable as a sur-

rendering of official duties into the hands

of the Chinese. A careful consideration

Portfolio.

WIFE, CHILDREN, AND FRIENDS.

When the black-lettered list to the gods was presented
(The list of what Fate for each mortal intended),
At the long string of life a kind goddess related,
And elipt in three blessings—wife, children,
and friends.

In vain surely Plato maintained he was cheated,
For justice divine could not compass her ends;
The scheme of man's pounce he swore was
defeated.

For earth becomes heav'n with wife, children,
and friends.

If the stock of our bliss is in stranger hands
vested,
The fund, ill-secured, oft in bankruptcy ends;
But the heart issues bills which are never protested
When drawn on the firm of Wife, Children,
and Friends.

Let the breath of renown ever freshen and cherish
The laurel which o'er her dead favourite bends,
O'er me was the willow, and long may it flourish,
Bedewed with the tears of wife, children, and
friends.

Let us drink—for my song, growing graver and
graver,
To subjects too solemn insensibly tends;
Let us drink—pleasure high—Love and Virtue
shall favour
The glass which I fill to wife, children, and
friends.

—Hon. W. R. Spencer.

A DUTCH PICTURE.

Simon Danz has come home again,
From cruising about with his buccaniers;
He has signed the board of the King of Spain,
And carried away the Dean of Jaen
And sold him in Algiers.

In his house by the Meuse, with its roof of tiles,
And weather-cocks flying aloft in the air,
There are silver tankards of antique styles,
Plunder of convent and castle, and piled
Of carpets rich and rare.

In his tulip garden there by the town,
Overlooking the sluggish stream,
With his Moorish cap and dressing gown
The old sea captain, hale and brown,
Walks in a walking dream.

A smile in his gray mustache lurks
Whenever he thinks of the King of Spain,
And the listed tulips look like Turks,
And the silent gardener as he works
Is changed into the Dean of Jaen.

The windmills on the outermost
Verge of the landscape in the haze,
To him are towers of the Spanish coast,
With whistled sails and rattling sails,
Though this is the river Meuse.

But when the winter rains begin,
He sits and smokes by the blazing brand,
And old sea-faring men come in,
Goat-bearded, gray, with double chin,
And rings upon their hands.

They sit there in the shadow and shine
Of the glittering fire of the winter night,
Figures in color and design,
Like those by Rembrandt on the Rhine,
Half darkness and half light.

And they talk of their ventures lost or won,
And their talk is ever and ever the same,
While they drink the red wine of Taragon,
From the sellers of the same Spanish Don,
Or convent seat on flame.

Restless at times, with heavy strides
He paces his parlor to and fro;
He is like a ship that at anchor rides,
And swings with the rising and falling tide,
And tugs at her anchor-tow.

Voices mysterious far and near,
Sound of the wind and sound of the sea,
Are calling and whispering in his ear,
"Simon Danz! why stayest thou here?
Come forth and follow me!"

So he thinks he shall take to the sea again
For one more cruise with the buccanier;
To sing the beard of the King of Spain,
And capture another Dean of Jaen
And sell him in Algiers.
—Henry W. Longfellow.

TO BREAK OFF BAD HABITS.—Understand
the reasons—all the reasons, why the habit
is injurious. Study the subject until there
is no lingering doubt in your mind. Avoid
the places, the persons and the thoughts
that lead to the temptation. Frequent
places, associate with the persons, indulge
in the thoughts that lead away from tempta-
tion. Keep busy; idleness is the strength
of bad habits. Do not give up the struggle
when you have broken your resolution once,
twice, or a thousand times. That
only shows how much need there is for you
to strive. When you have broken your
resolutions, just think the matter over and
endeavor to understand why it is failed,
so that you may be on your guard against
a recurrence of the same circumstances. Do
not think it an easy thing that you have
undertaken. It is a folly to expect to break
off a habit in a day which has been gather-
ing long years.

ON OMOUSERS' A HOUSE.—Before you
enter a house that you have some thoughts
of taking, do not fail to take a look, not
only at the exterior thereof, but at the
neighbourhood around it. Do not, how-
ever, be too much struck with a showy
outside; the place may be but a whitened
sepulchre after all—a very living grave.
The house, too, may be in itself, both out-
side and in, everything which heart can
desire, but after all it may be situated in
the vicinity of other houses, either at the
back or front, the conduct of the inmates
of which may render your life wretched.
Your rooms may be furnished with taste
and comfort, but if you are awakened every
other night by the sounds of drunken
revelry, or mayhap fighting and squabbling,
your life will not be a very romantic one,
to say the least. Again, however, carefully
your garden may be gotten up, however
shady and cool your summer-house, the
sound of voices in altercation, or perhaps
caths and swearing, floating over the
adjoining wall, will detract materially from
the pleasure you derive from the society of
a friend or favourite animal. Having re-
flected on these things, and having re-
flected on the fact that you are not to find
in whether or not the house be damp or
dry. Nothing can be more injurious to the
health than residence in a house which is
damp; coughs and cold, aches and pains and
rheumatism, and maybe fever itself, must
be your portion if you are unwise enough to
live in a damp house, and granting even
that you have the strongest of constitutions,
dampness will sap it, your nerves will be
weakened, you shall find yourself ill and
fretful without being able to assign a cause

therefor. Avoid a damp house, therefore;
you can hardly fail to know it is damp.
Suspicious spots of mildew about the paper,
musty smells about the walls, and a generally
beading on unpapered walls, are your diag-
nosis. More deadly even than damp are
the emanations from drains and cesspools
and noxious gases, such as sulphuretted
hydrogen and carbonic acid. If you mean
to live for any length of time in a house, it
will be much better to put the matter into
the hands of a trustworthy surveyor, and
let him see to this matter.—Oswell's Family
Magazine.

THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN ON DESERT.—
Their dissent is rather a thing of circum-
stance than of principle. It has arisen in a
great degree from the fallings and short-
comings of Churchmen, both clergy and lay-
ity. We ourselves are mainly responsible
for it, and most of our dissenters are
united with the Church in more important
and more numerous points than they are
separated from it. They are, in fact, to be
regarded by us as members (though in some
respects as imperfect and erring members)
of the Church. They have the same Bible
as we have. They join willingly with us in
public prayer in our churches, especially
where the clergyman of the parish is faith-
ful, wise, zealous, and charitable. They
often communicate with us at the Lord's
table. They come to church to be married;
their wives come to us to be church-
ed. They bring their friends and relatives to
our churchyards to be buried. In all these
respects they are not dissenters, but Church
people, and they ought to be treated by us
as such with earnest prayer to Almighty
God that as they are one with us in so many
things, so they may be in all things perfect-
ly united with us, and that they with us
and we with them may with one mind and
one mouth glorify Him.

WITH HOBART PACHA IN THE
BLACK SEA.

(From the Standard's Special correspondent.)

BALTOIC, August 31.
As a previous letter will have informed
your readers, Hobart Pacha left Soukhoum
Kaleh, on the 12th inst., under sealed
orders. These, it appears, were to watch
the coast about Sulina, and endeavour, if
possible, to intercept and capture the Rus-
sian cruisers which have begun to show
themselves rather more often of late.
Impatient to reach the cruising ground
the Admiral did not wait to collect his
squadron, but proceeded at once to Herma-
clea, and, having coaled, started off almost
immediately for Varna and Baltoic.
Nothing occurred worth mentioning during
the cruise, no Russian steamers were seen,
and no information could be obtained as to
their whereabouts. It must be under-
stood there are four of these vessels—
the *Hermytyk*, *Constantine*, *Elborov*, and
Vesta—they have a normal speed of nearly
thirteen knots, and are armed with broad-
loading guns on the poop and fore-castle
of rather formidable calibre, and armed in
addition with the *Harvey* torpedo. The
head-quarters of the *Hermytyk*, and *Con-
stantine* appear to be Sebastopol, those of
the *Vesta* and *Elborov* Odessa, and their
cruising ground ranges from Sinope on the
one side to Sulina on the other. The
Fethi Bulend and *Mukadish Zhai* did not
join the flag until last Thursday week,
as they had been detained for want of
coals at Sinope. As soon as they arrived
a cruise was determined upon, and early
the next morning the squadron was under
weigh, in "line abreast," heading out to
sea. Hauling up slightly to the northward
the ships proceeded in quarter line, and
about one p.m., when some fifteen miles
off Cape Kavarna, a steamer was sighted
from the mast-head. A few minutes brought
her into view from the deck, and then it
was clearly seen from her proximity to a
burning ship that she was an enemy's
cruiser engaged in the brilliant exploit of
destroying a poor, wrecked, defenceless
Turkish merchant vessel. The signal was
made for a "general chase." Fortunately
steam was up in all the boilers, and the
cruiser *Tefyk* was quickly tearing
through the water at a rate which it was
hoped would soon bring the enemy within
range of the heavy guns. Lower yards
and masts were sent down on deck, and
everything done to increase the speed.
The men worked with the greatest en-
thusiasm. There was no lack of volunteers
for the firing up, and every one was in the
highest spirits. The chase commenced,
as I have said, about one p.m., and still at
sunset not an inch had been gained, al-
though the *Ararat Tefyk* was doing her
thirteen knots. The enemy, however,
proved to be the famous *Hermytyk*, the
Emperor's own yacht, and she was evi-
dently being pressed to do her utmost to
escape. But six miles ahead is a long start,
and there was no chance from the first, without
a lucky accident could have brought the
"chase" within range of the Armstrong guns.
Daylight the next morning found the two
ships much in the same relative positions.
The only consort in sight was the *Fethi Bul-
end*, and she was some five miles behind, so
that her co-operation was of no avail. The
Turkish co-operation was of no avail. The
Crimean coastline lay to the right, and soon
after was seen the white lighthouse on Cape
Chersonese, and then it became evident we
were not to win. The chase had been most
exhausting, all hands were on deck during the
whole of the night and the strictest look-
out was kept. The *Hermytyk* is painted of
a bluish colour, and having nothing but
pole masts it was with the greatest difficulty
at times that she could be kept in view.
She never swerved from her course, but
proceeded steadily ahead, and towards the
morning began slightly to increase her
distance.

Cape Chersonese was passed by the
Ararat Tefyk about seven o'clock, and much
about the same moment the *Hermytyk*
went in between the forts at the entrance
to Sebastopol, and the chase was over.
The *Ararat Tefyk*, however, continued her
course as if unwilling even now to relinquish
her prey, and, standing boldly across the
harbour mouth, offered herself as a target
for the Russian fire. Everything was
silent. Old Fort Constantine looked dark
and gloomy, but beyond a small earthwork
or so on the northern heights there was
nothing to indicate the strength of the
place. More with the idea of waking up
the Russians than anything else, shot was
fired from one of the turret guns, and so
good was aim that it pitched just within
the walls of the old fort. It had the
desired effect with a vengeance. A small
steamer was soon observed dashing out
the long projecting spar at her bows
proclaiming her to be a torpedo boat,
and everything was soon in readiness
for her reception. A shell, however,
pitched under her bowsprit caused a
rather precipitate retreat, and at the
same moment a good deal of signalling

was observed going on between the various
hills around. The reason of this was soon
understood. The Russians had been ascer-
taining the range, and the concentrated fire
of the whole of the pieces in position which
could bear was poured down upon the
audacious Turk. Most fortunately we were
still under weigh. Nothing but this, I
believe, saved us from destruction, for the
shot and shell fell altogether within a very
narrow space just astern, and the decks
were even splashed with the water thrown
up by the falling projectiles. This innocent-
looking place is perfectly bristling with
cannon. Both sides of the harbour showed
a sheet of flame, and guns were found send-
ing forth their deadly messengers from
places where batteries were never suspected
to exist. A hundred and fifty guns at least
are in position, and the place is in fact im-
penetrable. It was useless replying to such
an invitation, so the helm was speedily put
down, and we ran out of range. The *Fethi
Bulend* had come up by this time, and she
dashed gallantly past in action as if about
to ram the stone walls of old Fort Con-
stantine, but the Admiral speedily recalled
her out of danger. To judge from the size
of some of the projectiles which fell near us
there must be quite a number of very heavy
guns, and they are probably mounted upon
Moncrieff carriages, or others of analogous
construction. This enables the guns to be
kept entirely out of sight, and no parapet
being required there is nothing to indicate
the presence of such hidden dangers. We
returned to Baltoic not altogether dis-
satisfied with our trip, trusting to meet
with better luck next time, when we shall
have more sea-room, and no friendly port
under the sea-level. Before concluding
I may say a few words respecting the
admirable manner in which the con-
centration of the enemy's fire was man-
aged. They had evidently adopted the
Sienens and Halskov's "stadimeter," an
instrument by which the position of any
vessel entering a harbour, or the distance
of any object in view, can be ascertained
at a moment's notice.

THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS.

Last evening I was for the first time
present personally to the Grand Duke
Nicholas. Although I have been admitted
to his headquarters for more than fifteen
days, I found the staff in the yard of a
small cottage, almost the only habitable
place in the village. An infantry band was
playing selections from the opera; a few
Moussorgsky stood at the gate; General
Radetsky, commanding the Eighth Corps—
a fine old gentleman, with venerable beard
—was reclining in a corner after the fatigue
of the day. In one corner a sheep was
roasting on a spit, and elegant young
officers were cooking bits of kidney and liver
on long sticks which speedily became char-
red and useless. Sometimes the sticks fell
in the fire, thus rendering the officers' la-
bors vain and vexations of spirit. Gen.
Skoboleff, one of the most valiant and
interesting officers in the army, was the
gentleman who suggested the cooking of
the sheep, and who laughed and dressed
the animal himself. The Grand Duke and
all the members of the staff were condemned
to remain without tents or baggage until
after midnight on account of the great
difficulty that the wagons found in crossing
the overcrowded bridge near Simlita.
They were making the best of it, and
nowhere was a complaint heard, watching
the preparations which, as you may well
imagine, were not devoid of interest to a man
who has not tasted meat for five days,
when I suddenly found myself confronted
by a tall man, dressed in a plain uniform,
and distinguishable from the others sur-
rounding him merely by a decoration
suspended from his neck. A single glance
convinced me that the Grand Duke Nicholas
stood before me. His keen face and eagle
eyes, his imperious bearing, and at the
same time his unaffected manner showed
me that he was the Commander-in-Chief.
The gentleman on whom I had relied for
presentation was absent at the moment, and
I stood a trifle confused. But the Grand
Duke said pleasantly, "What paper do you
represent?" I informed him, and he ap-
peared pleased to meet an American. He
offered his hand in the friendliest manner,
and made no secret of his plans for the next
day. I was struck during my stay at the
headquarters with the entire absence of
any formal etiquette—other than that
demanded by the strict rules of camp, and
found a fresh support of my theory that
Russians resemble Americans in a great
number of traits.—Cor. Boston Journal.

A RUSSIAN PEASANT'S SAVINGS
BANK.

In one of the small provincial towns of
Southern Russia a savings bank has re-
cently been established, the second clerk of
which, while lounging on his desk on a
"fat day" in summer, was startled by the
entrance of a heavy-looking peasant—
slovenly, grimy, unkempt—the very last
man one would expect to see in a bank,
except for the purpose of robbing it. The
apparition came timidly up to the counter,
and the following dialogue ensued:
"Well, my good fellow, what may you
want here, pray?"
"If it please you, father, I want you to
take charge of some money for me. Our
folks say that I might be robbed of it, and
that it will be safer with you."
"Money, eh? Why, how much money
have you got? Ten? Four roubles? Five?
Ten?"
"No, it must be more than that, I fancy.
My wife and I couldn't manage to count it
all, though we have been at it all morning."
So saying, the gentleman in blue
produced a tattered, filthy leather bag, and
poured out before the clerk's astonished
eyes a perfect pyramid of bank bills of all
values from 1 rouble to 50. The amazed
clerk hastily summoned his two colleagues,
and the three, after a long spell of count-
ing, satisfied themselves that the total
amount was not less than 20,000 roubles
(\$15,000). The peasant, who had stood
watching the operation, with a look of
childish curiosity, pocketed his receipt and
walked off as if nothing had happened; but
the next morning reappeared, and again
addressed himself to the same clerk.
"God be with you, father. Do you take
care of gold, too, as well as bank bills?"
"What, gold? Why, you'd better start
a bank yourself! How much gold have you
got, in Heaven's name?"
"Two boxes full."
At this point the banker himself, who
had been listening to the conversation with
the deepest amazement, came forward and
announced his intention of accompanying
his strange customer home, and taking
charge of the gold himself. The unwashed
peasant joyfully accepted the offer, and

the pair drove out to a hamlet about two
miles from the town. Here the peasant led
his companion to a small, mean-looking
hut, and opening a shed on one side of it,
displayed two battered wooden boxes,
through the breaches in which gold pieces
were escaping in all directions, while beside
them lay the dirty bag which had held the
bank bills of the day before. The banker
asked in amazement, "How long have you
had this money?"

"My father and grandfather saved it
up," answered the peasant, "and buried
it here; and I dug it up just the other day,
because I'm going to shift my quarters."
"But, with all this money why don't
you and your wife live in better style?"
asked the banker, looking around at the
miserable hovel.

"Why should we, father? We do very
well as we are."

THE SULTAN'S DAY'S WORK.

A salary of £2,000 a day will appear to
those who have but few wants a nice com-
petency. That is the daily wage of Abdul
Hamid, the present Sultan of Turkey, and
no Sovereign alive earns his money harder.
Out of that sum he has, moreover, to pay
for his own board, fire, and candles; his
lodgings alone are free, so that, considering
the footing on which his establishment is
placed, he must be a man of order and
economy to make both ends meet with so
small an income at his command. There
is, indeed, no more diligent or active man in
his empire than the Sultan, and it is
literally true of him to say that he gets his
bread in the sweat of his brow. He gives
personal audience to everyone that applies
for it, whenever it is possible; when not,
his first adjutant gives audience for him.
The hundred wives of Abdul Aziz have
vanished, and Abdul Hamid finds it as
much as he can do to meet the milliner's
bills of a poor third dozen savans. This
scanty harvest leaves him a good deal more
for devotion and state business. He
leaves his apartment betimes, and bathes
the prison of his soul in tepid water, after
which he stretches himself full length
upon a carpet and breathes a silent morn-
ing prayer. He then drinks a cup of
chocolate, and proceeds immediately
after to the affairs of the State. De-
spatches are received and sent, reports
examined and approved of, expenses
consented to, decorations granted, ministers
and ambassadors received, and that goes on
for several hours. Towards noon a second
carpet is spread at the feet of the Sultan,
the faithful, whereon he prays again, and then
takes his second breakfast. After that he
goes out for a ride or a drive, and when he
returns he is at the disposal of his family
and the inhabitants of the palace. He gives
audience to his brothers and sisters, listens
to the report of the household officers,
confers with the chief of the eunuchs on af-
fairs of delicate subjects, and gives him his
orders. The chief of the eunuchs stands
next after the Grand Vizier, and whenever
a despatch containing good news from the
seat of war comes in, it is he that is charged
to read it to the ladies confided to his
watchful care. The Imam, or chaplain of
the palace, also comes in the evening, and
the Sultan prays or reads some pious book
with him. Three times in the week the
Sultan takes lessons on the piano from a
French teacher, M. Paul Dutaup—what is
he, listens to his teacher playing a few
morceaux, but never plays a single scale
himself. Later in the evening he despatches
more State business, and then an hour
before midnight, accompanied only by the
chief of the eunuchs, he retires to the mys-
terious recesses of the harem, where it is
forbidden us to follow him.—Manchester
Evening News.

LESSONS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

The medical director of an insurance com-
pany has recently made a general survey of
the subject of longevity, and to this end he
collected the biographies and experiences of
180 men who had passed the age of seventy.
Fifty-eight of the number were over eighty
years of age, ten over ninety and one had
reached his ninety-sixth year. A series of
questions was propounded to each, and the
answers furnished some interesting data.
Questions respecting the habits of these
men at the age of thirty disclose the facts
that at that age only eleven were below the
average bodily vigor, half being about average
men in bodily health and strength at that
age. A great majority had spent their lives
in the country. Very few had ever taken
vacations or systematic recreation, but had
uniformly been steady and constant at
their business. Their occupations were
classified as follows: Farmers, 76; working
trades, 62; merchants, 26; liberal pro-
fessions, 17. Almost without exception
they were "early to bed and early to rise."
Of the 180, 161 were married at or before
arriving at the age of 30 years and 25 of the
remaining 29 entered the matrimonial state
at a later period. As to habits, 126 used both
tea and coffee, 30 tea alone, 5 coffee alone,
leaving eight of this large number who used
neither. Only three were vegetarians. At
the age of thirty there were 64 who did not
use tobacco in any form and 113 who re-
ported its use. In regard to intoxicating
liquors, at thirty years of age, 64 were total
abstainers and 30 more became such later in
life. Seven confessed to being intemperate
at thirty, but only 13 were habitual users
of either thirty or afterward. The number
who classified themselves as using intoxi-
cants "only occasionally" decreased from
105 at thirty to 69 in later life. Of all this
number of old men, ranging from 70 to 86
years of age, all were able to take exercise
on foot and many more or less work when
these inquiries were made.
The above facts show that long life and
healthful one depends largely upon home,
temperance, exercise and pure air.

HOW THE RUSSIAN PLANS WERE
VARIED.

A St Petersburg correspondent of the
London Times gives the views prevalent in
the best-informed circles of the former city
with regard to the conduct of the war. It
was never intended that Asia Minor should
be prominent as a field of operations; but
the inactivity of the enemy and the ease
with which Ardahan was taken misled the
Russian officers into extensive movements,
and have since been glad that they received
no heavier punishment. In European
Turkey the campaign was begun with more
caution. Great preparations were made,
and the Chief of the Staff, General Ne-
poukhtchikoff, is too good a strategist and
too prudent a man to embark willingly in a
rash enterprise, such as was attempted in
Asia Minor. Unfortunately he had not
sufficient control of the operations. Among

the superior officers were a number of men
who had more of the spirit of reckless
daring than strategic prudence, and who
imagined that anything could be done with
bravery and dash. These men used their
influence with the Grand Duke to make
him depart from the original plan of opera-
tions, and push on as rapidly as possible to
Constantinople. One young officer, who
enjoys the special favor of the Grand Duke,
is named as the chief advocate of this pro-
ject and the opponent of General Ne-
poukhtchikoff. The ease and success with
which the passage of the Danube was
effected seemed to confirm the views of
those who counseled a rapid advance, and
the Commander-in-Chief fell more and
more under their influence. Hence the
too quick pushing forward to Tirnova, and
the sending of General Goukko through
the Balkans—both feats greatly raising
the enthusiasm of the army. When the
first check at Plevna occurred, therefore,
the Grand Duke, irritated by this first
discordant note in the general harmony of
success, ordered an instant renewal of the
attack. Meanwhile, however, General
Krudener had made a reconnaissance and
discovered that it would be folly to attack
with the troops at his disposal. His ac-
cused communication with the Grand Duke
duly communicated with the Grand Duke
and counseled delay, but received in reply
an imperative order to advance at once,
couched in terms that permitted no hesita-
tion. The result was bad enough, but was
made still worse by Prince Shakhofskoi's
accepting his orders in a more literal sense
than did General Krudener.

NAPOLEON I. ON RUSSIA.

Now that the Russo-Russian war is rag-
ing, and all eyes are turned to Constanti-
nople, the home of contention in Europe,
it may be of interest to quote an opinion
given by Napoleon, at St. Helena, in 1817,
to his surgeon, Barry O'Meara. The fol-
lowing extract may be found in the second
volume, fifty-first and fifty-second pages,
of a work written by Dr. O'Meara, entitled
Napoleon in Exile, and published in Boston
in 1823:

"In the course of a few years," added
he, "Russia will have Constantinople, the
greatest part of Turkey, and all Greece.
This I hold to be as certain as if it had
already taken place. Almost all the cajol-
ing and flattery which Alexander practised
toward me was to gain my consent to effect
this object. I would not consent, foreseeing
that the equilibrium of Europe would be
destroyed. In the natural course of things,
in a few years Turkey must fall to Russia.
The greatest part of her population are
Greeks, who, you may say, are Russians.
The powers it would injure, and who could
oppose it, are England, France, Prussia
and Austria. Now, as to Austria, it would
be very easy for Russia to engage her
assistance by giving her Serbia and other
provinces bordering upon the Austrian
dominions, reaching near to Constantinople.

"The only hypothesis that France and
England may ever be allied with sincerity
will be in order to prevent this. But even
this alliance would not avail. France,
England, and Prussia united cannot pro-
tect it. Russia and Austria can at any
time effect it. Once mistress of Constanti-
nople, Russia gets all the commerce of
the Mediterranean, becomes a great naval
power, and God knows what may happen.

"She quarrels with you, marches off
to India an army of 70,000 good soldiers,
which to Russia is nothing, and 100,000
cannibals, Cossacks, and others, and Eng-
land loses India. Above all other powers,
Russia is the most to be feared, especially
by you. Her soldiers are braver than the
Austrians, and she has the means of raising
as many as she pleases. In bravery, the
French and English soldiers are the only
ones to be compared to them. All this
I foresee. I see into futurity further than
others, and I wanted to establish a barrier
against those barbarians by re-establishing
the Kingdom of Poland and putting Poniat-
owski at the head of it as King; but your
imbecilities of Ministers would not consent.
A hundred years hence I shall be praised,
and Europe, especially England, will in-
ament that I did not succeed."—Boston
Journal.

DISRAELI BEGINNING A SPEECH.

His features are large; his face smoothly
shaven and dark; his expression a dull,
sullen immobility. The sullenness of his
swarthy features was intensified by his raven
black hair, worn long, and out squarely
around the neck. His forehead is wide and
high; his perceptive organs pre-eminent,
giving him a strong intellectual appearance,
and which is added to rather than detracted
from by his broad, massive jaw, indicating
intellectual reinforced by enormous physical
power. He commenced his address, in a
low, but yet not indistinct, and without a
rather metallic voice. His head was thrown
forward, his eyes fixed on the table, and
his manner was singularly hesitating. He
appeared laboring under a painful embar-
rassment. His voice had a tremor in it;
he seemed to stumble over a word here,
and to catch at some other there. His
hands and arms were incessant in a species
of nervous shifting. He was as uneasy
with his feet and legs as with his hands.
He moved at first incessantly—now forward,
now back, then poised upon one leg, and
then upon the other. He was so uneasy;
he so twisted, and swung and rocked; his
utterance was so broken and so hesitating,
that one might almost fancy that he was
about to break down. His ideas were clear,
logical in their arrangement, and his words
fitted to each other like the jewels in a
diamond cluster. By degrees the apparent
nervousness, hesitancy and indecision dis-
appeared. The feet became immovable;
the shifting motion of the arms gradually
grew into quiet but graceful gestures; the
twisting of the body into a swaying motion
full of power, defiance, yet dignified and
elegant. The heavy head was thrown
back; the sullen, motionless features be-
came lighted up and permeated by a
flexible mobility; the broad eyelids rolled
up and the great eyes flashed out with a
sombre brilliancy.

A REMINISCENCE OF THACKERAY.

I was talking with a talented artist last
night who knew Thackeray well, and he
gave a beautiful and glowing account of the
famous artist's suppers in Rome, in which
the great English author was always pre-
sident. Thackeray loved these suppers, and
entered with his whole soul into them,
and was as jovial as the wildest student in
the crowd. Amid clouds of tobacco smoke
and sparkling wine the art students at
Rome in those days spent a glorious time

at their reunions. Every man present had
to sing a song, tell a story, make a speech,
or failing to do one of these, drink a
bumper of salt water. The artist with
whom I was conversing was fortunate
enough to be at some of these gatherings.
He said Thackeray always carried his
sketch-book along, and drew rough figures
as struck him in the gay crowd, and
afterward illustrated his books with them.
When my informant related this to me I at
once called to mind one of Thackeray's
cartoon illustrations in *Pendennis*, at the
beginning of the chapter headed "Negotia-
tions," where Major Pendennis goes
to see the gallant Costigan and the great
"Fotheringay." It represents a little fellow
of rotund figure dressed in a long coat and
waistcoat, holding a cooked hen in one hand
and a roll of papers in the other, and
wearing upon his head the long flowing wig
of the days of the Georges. He stands in
a pacific attitude on a battle-field, between
two armies, who, with bayonets at a charge,
glare at each other furiously. "I say, when
this gentleman told me this I called to mind
the illustration, and I recognize in this
man the face of the artist who gave me
this reminiscence of the great author!"
At one of these author's reunions Thackeray
had seen the jolly face and heard the jolly
voice of Jack Kilder, and jotted him down
in that sketch-book, emblazoned him on a
page of "Pendennis" as a "negotiator," and
handed him down to posterity in a wig
of orthodox size and fashion.—Letter
to Richmond Whig.

Miscellaneous.

H. M. S. *Undaunted* is in the Colombo
Roads, and, says a Ceylon paper, Jack
ashore is making it lively for the town-
people. Some half a dozen sailors got on
the loose the other day, and in attempting
to evade a warrant sent out after them,
got on the roof of the Queen's Hotel, and
began having a hornpipe on the tiles. The
police who came to take them up were
treated to soft bits of tiles and other equal-
ly expressive missiles. When one of the
men, who could not get on the roof in time,
was being hoisted up by a comrade, two
police constables rushed up and held on to
his legs. In the struggle the poor sailor
came to the ground with such force that he
fractured his skull, and was removed to
the civil hospital, where he lies in the
next day. It is said that the police in
taking up their victim behaved with any-
thing but humanity towards him, and that
the fracture skull was more the effect of
a baton blow than the fall.

Tax ramparts or wall musket has been
recently struck out of the list of the arma-
ments of German fortresses. The weapon
was intended to be used by the men on the
banquette of a parapet, the superior slope
of the latter giving a rest for the heavy
barrel. It was to be used principally
against the heads of saps, the garrison pro-
tecting which, although a good deal of
ordinary masonry fire could be poured
upon its projectile. But since the garrison
has been abandoned in favor of the
earth say the sappers, protected now by
the solid earth, can only be reached by
artillery fire. Attempts have been made
to render the rampart musket still capable
of performing the work for which it was
originally designed by enlarging the car-
tridge and projectile, but the results obtain-
ed have not been satisfactory. The cost,
moreover, of making the requisite altera-
tions in the weapon was found to be greater
than would be repaid by its increased
efficacy; and consequently it has been de-
termined completely to abandon the use
of rampart muskets in German fortresses,
and orders have been issued that the in-
fantry forming their garrisons are no longer
to be exercised, as they have been hitherto,
in the use of the weapon.

The Russian lancer has a peculiar way
of holding and using his lance. In other
European armies a mounted lancer seizes
his lance at the level of his hip; and, conse-
quently, supporting the butt under his
arm, has about two-thirds of the weapon
in front of his hand; this latter directing
the point, the arm and shoulder supporting
the shock. The Russian lancer, on the
contrary, when about to use his weapon,
takes hold of the middle of the staff; so
that, the butt being under his arm, he has
but half its length in front of his hand.
By this means he has undoubtedly more
command over his lance, since his hand,
grasping it at its centre of gravity, can
direct the point with greater accuracy, and
also contribute more effectively towards
resisting the shock. On the other hand,
the weapon thus held loses much of the
superiority which it otherwise derives from
its length, the lance-points of a Russian
lancer regiment when charging projecting
but very little beyond the noses of the
horses. This is also due partly to the fact